

## IT IS FAIRLY EASY.

The Financial Situation Continues to Improve on Wall Street.

## THE BANKERS ARE DISSATISFIED

With the "Obstructive Policy" of the Treasury Officials--Furnishing them Double Eagles Instead of Gold that Can be Conveniently Used--Senator Coke Thinks the Stringency Due to Uncertainty Regarding Tariff Legislation--He Thinks the Silver Question is of No More Importance.

New York, July 21.—Bank presidents reported to-day that the situation was fairly easy, with some shipments of currency to St. Louis, Denver and Kansas City. The sub-treasury was debtor at the clearing house to-day \$1,390,000 and it paid \$1,375,000 of that in gold, all in double eagles. In addition to that some of the debtor banks paid their balances in gold, so that more than \$1,700,000 in gold had to be distributed by the clearing house among the creditor banks.

There is considerable dissatisfaction among the banks at the sub-treasury in this matter. One prominent bank president, speaking the views of several of them this morning on this subject, said:

"I do not know what is the object of this obstructive policy of the treasury officials, but whatever it is, it is an exceedingly inconvenient one for the banks. Why the treasury in conducting their business with the banks should make it as inconvenient as possible for the banks is to me incomprehensible. If the government must pay out gold to the banks why cannot they pay out five dollar pieces and two and a half dollar pieces, of which they have plenty, instead of double eagles, which we cannot use. The gold coin of the smaller denominations we could use in making up cash for pay rolls, but we cannot use the twenty dollar gold pieces for that purpose, and they are, therefore, practically not available for every-day ordinary use. I do not know what action the banks will take in this matter, but I think they will probably present a very strong protest to the secretary of the treasury against a continuation of the practice complained of."

The large balance due to the clearing house to-day by the sub-treasury was mainly caused by the payment for gold delivered to the assay office yesterday. The payment for pensions, too, at this time of the year are always unusually heavy.

## THE TARIFF QUESTION

Should be Dealt With at Once--Senator Coke Has Some Views.

New York, July 21.—Replying to certain questions regarding the Sherman law and the extra session of Congress propounded by the *World* to Hon. Richard Coke, that gentleman under date of Waco, Tex., July 17, has written as follows:

"In my judgment much of the depression results from the fact that the people have at general elections, when the subject was the absorbing one of the canvass, demanding a thorough and radical reform of the tariff, leaving manufacturers, producers of raw materials and consumers alike in a condition of expectancy of this reform at the earliest possible day. All industries of the country under this condition are carried on in a hand to mouth way, simply getting immediate and pressing requirements, producing very largely the stagnation of trade which exists. Hence I believe that the tariff question should be taken up at the earliest possible moment and dealt with as expeditiously as is practicable, and the reform demanded by the people thoroughly made. I think the highest duties of Congress, when it meets, is to commence at once and perfect this work. I can see no reason why a tariff bill and all the financial legislation needed may not commence and progress together as soon as Congress meets."

"Failure to take up the tariff question at the extra session of congress would, in my judgment, have an exceedingly bad influence on the country, and especially on the Democratic party."

"Now about the financial question. I do not believe that a simple repeal of the Sherman law will give relief. If we can get free and unlimited coinage of silver I believe the financial question will be settled permanently, and, in my judgment, it never will be until the result is reached. I fear this is not practicable, but as the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law would be equivalent to a total demonetization of silver, sure to follow, in my opinion, and being unalterably opposed to this result, I can see no relief in dealing with it unless it is replaced by some act which shall fully and unequivocally recognize the determination of the country to adhere to a bi-metallic currency. The Sherman act repealed, the blind act, under which no less than two million more than four million standard silver dollars were coined monthly, should be revived. To repeal the Sherman act without enacting something at least as good as the blind act would leave no other conclusion but that the country had deliberately abandoned the promises of the Democratic platform and determined to place itself upon the single gold standard."

"To sum up, I believe that as soon as the two houses of Congress are organized they should go to work to redeem the promises of the platform with respect to the establishment of a metallic currency; that the free coinage of silver on the same plane with gold would be the proper mode of doing this, feeling satisfied that an act for this purpose could be introduced and guarded so as to produce and maintain parity between gold and silver coin, and at the same time to go vigorously to work on a tariff bill which shall redeem in good faith the pledges of the Democratic party to the country in the vital matter of the reduction of taxation. Neither one of these issues can be postponed, the latter no more than the former. I, therefore, cannot concur in the suggestion for Congress to meet and adjourn after taking action upon the financial question, leaving the tariff for future legislation."

Confidence Restored in Colorado. DENVER, CO., July 21.—Confidence in the Denver banks and commercial houses is being restored in the east and

at home with nearly the same rapidity that our people attempted its destruction for the first three days of this week. There has been no suspension of magnitude for two days, and no more are expected. The banking houses have determined that they will push no creditor nor serve any attachments upon those who show an honest disposition toward settling. Times will probably be hard here until Congress meets, and it is predicted that if silver then receives fair treatment it will not take long to place Denver and Colorado far in advance of where they were when this trouble came.

## THE WORST IS OVER.

Comptroller Eckels Thinks the Money Crisis is About Passed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—Secretary Carlisle will not be at the treasury department until to-morrow morning. Mr. Eckels, the comptroller of the currency, is still of the opinion that the worst is over. The fate of a majority of national banks that are insolvent represent nothing more serious than temporary inability to pay out unusual sums of money that could have been provided had panic stricken stockholders given reasonable notice. The day was opened propitiously by instructions of two California national banks—the First of San Bernardino, and the First of Santa Anna—to reopen their doors for business. The comptroller also received notice that the Second National Bank of Ashland, Ky., which closed its doors June 27, reopened for business on July 19, having complied with the requirements of the law.

Reports received from nearly all the national banks in New York City show them to be in excellent condition, notwithstanding the great demands that have been made on them. A statement of the condition of the Brooklyn national banks on July 12 under the call for a statement showing their standing at the close of business on that day shows that the reserve amounted to \$7,011,000 and resources \$17,587,553. Twenty-five per cent is considered an excellent showing.

## Refused the Offer.

CALCUTTA, July 21.—The exchange banks have for the present refused the offer of the Indian government to purchase the silver tendered after the closure of the mints to free coinage. It is understood that the banks in question will dispatch a delegate to Simla to represent their case to the government and that they ask that the offer be left open in the meantime.

## The Price of Silver.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—The treasury department to-day was offered 670,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 70 to 71½ cents. Of this amount 30,000 ounces were purchased at 70 cents, the balance being declined and the same rate tendered.

## A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Defaulting Guardian Murders Four Persons and Kills Himself.

Metropolis, Ill., July 21.—The most shocking double murder and suicide that ever occurred in this section took place in this city this evening, when Richard Shoemaker killed Richard Lukens, jr., and George Lukens, seriously wounded their father, Richard Lukens, and then committed suicide by sending a bullet into his own body. All the parties were men of high social standing in this city and were well known throughout southern Illinois and in Kentucky.

Richard Lukens, jr., married Shoemaker's stepdaughter, Miss Lillian Jones, some three years ago. Shoemaker was Miss Jones' guardian and upon her marriage was called on for an accounting. Seemingly he had run through with a large sum left her by her father. Suits were brought in the courts and a bitter feeling resulted. Recently a piano in Mrs. Lukens' possession was sold by Shoemaker, and on its removal hot words were exchanged. This evening Shoemaker, armed with two large revolvers, walked up to Richard Lukens, jr.'s gate, and, finding the two young men standing in the yard, opened fire, hitting George in the right temple and then sending a bullet through Richard's heart, as he was holding his babe in his arms. Shoemaker then entered the yard and fired shot after shot into the quivering bodies. Richard Lukens, sr., hearing the firing, ran to the scene of the trouble only to be met by the murderer, who opened fire on him shooting him in the thigh.

By this time a crowd was gathering and Shoemaker ran a couple of squares and then sitting down he sent a bullet into his abdomen and was dead in a few moments.

## The Cause of It.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 21.—General Adam E. King, late consul general of the United States to France, who returned home last week, speaking of the trouble between France and Siam this morning said: "There is no doubt that the cause can be found in the desire of the French to foster colonization schemes. They are reaching out in Dahomey and elsewhere in Africa and have established themselves in Tonkin, and seem to be bent now upon acquisitions abroad."

## He Denies It.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Captain Barrett, to whom was attributed the story that the Mohican had been disabled by the Alexander, arrived here to-day. He denies that he ever made any such statement, and says he does not believe the reported fight ever occurred.

## CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

An Italian family sick with small pox was discovered in New York.

The Commercial Bank at Milwaukee has suspended. Total liabilities \$1,636,807.

The Japan section in the art building at the World's Fair was opened yesterday.

The British miners refuse to arbitrate or to accept the 25 per cent reduction and a prolonged strike is inevitable.

The total number of fourth-class passengers appointed yesterday was 120, of which 40 were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and deaths.

An Ashland, Ky., special says that a report has just reached there from Wise county, Va., that a fight took place Wednesday in that county between state troops and outlaws and that four soldiers were killed and six outlaws mortally wounded.

## FIGHT OVER A CHILD.

The Famous Case of Little Thureby Cunningham—Efforts to Take Her from Her Father.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., July 21.—A gentleman arrived in the city this week from Calhoun county to get some information and assistance towards getting back Thureby Cunningham, who was kidnapped a few months ago. The history of the case, as the gentleman gave it, is as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Asa Cunningham, of Ritchie county, had a little daughter born to them about fifteen years ago. Shortly after its birth the mother died. Her dying request was that the baby, Thureby, should be raised by the mother's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, prominent and respectable citizens of Calhoun county. She made the request because her husband was in poor circumstances. The grandparents took the little girl and raised her.

About six or seven years ago Mr. Cunningham, the father, married again and then wanted the child, but the grand parents would not give her up. Then began long years of litigation. Col. Freer, of Harpersville, and several other attorneys for Cunningham brought suit for the child, and they won the case after a big fight. It was appealed and carried up, this covering several years. Last March the court of appeals reversed the Ritchie county court and remanded the case for a new trial, and put the child in the custody of the grandparents. Last fall the father moved to Columbus, and when there he asked permission to have the child visit him. He took the child, went to Ohio and has never been back. The kidnapping, as it was termed, caused a big sensation at the time. Agents were sent after the girl and her father appealed to the Columbus police, and after considerable excitement the child was kept in Columbus. Wilts, who is acting for the grandparents, came here to get the assistance of Capt. Mehen. He wanted him to go to Columbus, and get the child. Wilts left yesterday for the Ohio capitol with a habeas corpus and will endeavor to get the little girl about whom the father and grandparents have been litigating for several years. The case has attracted wide speculation and has been reported in several law journals.

## PROBABLE MURDER.

Will Long, of Marion County, Hacked With an Axe.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MANNINGTON, W. VA., July 21.—Will Long and a man named Moore, had an altercation at West Scholfield, about three miles from here, this afternoon. Moore struck Long several times with an axe, inflicting serious if not fatal wounds. John Anderson and Dr. R. E. Ico took Moore into custody and brought him here. He was given a hearing before a justice and bound over to await the result of Long's injuries. At last accounts Long was unconscious.

## Misused the Mails.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., July 21.—A young girl named Nettie Allen, or better known as Mary Wilson, who has been living in this city for several months, was arrested last night for sending an obscene letter through the mails. She was arrested by Captain Mehen on complaint of Louisa Benfer who is staying at a boarding house. The Wilson woman was brought here last fall from the southern part of the state as a United States prisoner on a charge of selling whisky unlawfully. On this charge she was sentenced to jail for a short time, and after serving her sentence has been living at several of the resorts of the city.

## AMERICA AHEAD.

The Steamship Paris Adds Another Record Smashing Voyage to Her List.

New York, July 21.—The American line steamship Paris has added another record smashing voyage to her long list of triumphs on the ocean. She was reported off Fire Island at 4:25 o'clock this afternoon, having made the run from Southampton in six days, nine hours and thirty minutes.

This, allowing for the difference between Fire Island and Sandy Hook, is nearly two hours better than the run made by the Hamburg line steamer Fuerst Bismarck in April, 1892.

Her average speed, it is said, must have been over twenty-one knots an hour.

## THAT ULTIMATUM.

France's Demand Formally Presented to the Siamese Government.

BANGKOK, July 21.—M. Pavie, French minister resident, handed France's ultimatum to Prince Devawongse, Siamese minister of foreign affairs on Friday. At the same time he informed the Siamese government that in case France's demands should be refused he would at once leave Bangkok to board the gunboat Forfait. The blockade of the Siamese coast, he added, would be declared at once. The opinion is general here that Siam will offer to pay in full the indemnity demanded by France. It is doubtful, however, that the French claims to territory will be allowed.

## England's Attitude.

LONDON, July 21.—Important communications have passed to-day between the foreign office and Captain H. M. Jones, British minister resident in Bangkok. Vice Admiral Fremantle, commander-in-chief of the Chinese division of the fleet, is hastening to Singapore, where dispatches from the admiralty await him.

Great Britain informed Siam yesterday that she could not recognize any obligation to assist her. In the territorial arrangements, however, Great Britain will have a voice.

## Worth Fighting Over.

LONDON, July 21.—The Bangkok correspondent of the *Times* says concerning the terms of France's ultimatum: "Europe, and especially Great Britain, should know that this territorial demand represents 95,000 square miles. It includes the province that Burma ceded to Siam on the condition that it never should be ceded to any other power and 50,000 miles of Northeastern Siam into which the French have never advanced."

## Germany Sends Men-of-War.

BERLIN, July 21.—The German government will send several men-of-war to Siam to protect the German residents and their interests.

## INSULTED THE CZAR.

Russians Resent an Alleged Insult at the Fair.

## THEY CLOSE UP THEIR EXHIBIT

Until They Receive an Apology from this Government for an Offense Committed by United States Customs Officers--The Czar's Commissioners Wear Crepe on Their Arms as an Indication that Their National Honor has Been Offended--The Russian Flag Torn Down.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—The closing of the Russian exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition yesterday, and the statement that an appeal would be made to the Russian minister here for protection, as reported from Chicago, were discussed in official circles to-day, rather blindly because of the lack of particulars.

The Russian legation in Washington is closed, all the members being at Lenox, Mass., where they are spending the summer.

An examination of the reports made by the United States commissioners to the several World's Fairs of recent years, on file in the state department, shows that but scant attention was made to the matter of selling exhibits by the exhibitors. It seems to have been taken for granted that sales would be made, but the regulations governing them were very brief.

In none of the World's Fairs was any reference made to the sale of the duplicates of articles on exhibition, which appear to have been the basis of the difficulty in Chicago.

The trouble mentioned is detailed in a Chicago dispatch which says that every Russian exhibit at the fair installed in the departments of manufactures and liberal arts was closed yesterday, and unless all signs left the imperial commissioner general would to-day order the exhibits from the land of the czar which have been installed in the other departments closed.

Incidentally a Russian flag has been torn from its place over the Russian section in the liberal arts department and has been trampled under foot. This act of seeming vandalism was, it is claimed, the work of a representative of the United States department of customs.

The exact cause of the trouble cannot be learned. It is known, however, that for some time the customs officials have held the opinion that the Russian exhibitors were selling goods contrary to the rules.

Wednesday morning shortly before noon one of the Russian exhibitors, Monsieur Plar, was accosted by three strangers, two of whom were dressed as civilians, the third as an inspector of customs. The latter demanded the keys of the exhibit, which was located in the section in the manufactures building.

A written complaint was last evening forwarded to Director General Davis signed by Imperial Commissioner General Gluchowsky. The latter gave notice that he had ordered the exhibits in the two departments closed, and intimated that all exhibits might be finally withdrawn. He also informed the director general that a customs official had torn a Russian flag from its place over the exhibit in the liberal arts department, presided over by Mme. Semetschikine. This insult, he said, had no shadow of excuse. A demand has been made for an immediate apology.

Each of the commissioners were crepe upon his arm. The reporter was informed that this was not a sign of mourning but an indication that a national insult had been received. The crepe will be worn until the commissioners are withdrawn from the country or an ample apology received.

Collector Clark visited the fair grounds to-day to inquire into the difficulty between the customs officers and the Russian exhibitors. He ordered Deputy Collector Hall to make a full report of the matter, and pending a review of the report the collector will take no official action.

## LOOKS BAD FOR HIM.

Cashier Dowling, of the United States Mint, Doubtless Gaily of the Robbery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—The arrest in New Orleans of James M. Dowling, cashier of the United States mint there, is the result of the investigation conducted by the treasury department following a fire in a vault in the mint discovered on June 20. When the treasury department was informed that a fire in the mint had destroyed nearly all of a package containing \$25,000 in greenbacks, suspicion was at once aroused, because the fire occurred within a few days of the time for settling up annual accounts and at a time when the new administration was likely to make a change in the office of superintendent.

Accordingly, a secret service agent and an expert counter from the office of the United States treasury were sent to New Orleans to make an investigation. They arrived July 4, and soon found evidence enough to show that the fire had been kindled to cover robbery. Reports received at the treasury department show that of the bills of all denominations contained in the package only a spoonful of ashes remained, an amount utterly inconsistent with the amount of money presumably burned. Out of the remains of the package the expert counter succeeded in identifying only \$1,182.

In the vault was found much inflammable material that should not have been there—silvers of resinous pine, burnt matches and a candle entirely different from any used in the mint. Everything pointed to Cashier Dowling as the guilty man. He was the only person who had access to the vault, and on Saturday June 24, he had remained at the mint an hour after the clerks had left. He closed the vault and it was not opened until Monday morning, when the fire was discovered.

## Postmasters Commissioned.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—Postmasters commissioned: Daniel Cooper, Farmington; Bud Cain, Loudenville; Smith Hood, Jr., Hivesville; Richard Parish, Worthington.

## STONECUTTERS' STRIKE.

Some Old Employees back at Work--The Cause of It.

The strike of the union stonecutters is still on, and most of the members are idle, though a few returned to work yesterday. The explanation given in yesterday's *Intelligencer*, which chronicled the strike exclusively, turns out to have been correct, but more of the true inwardness of the difficulty was learned yesterday.

The Ohio County Stone Contractors' Association contracted with the stonecutters' union that its members would not hire any person not a member of the union, under penalty of \$200 fine to be paid by the offending contractor. There are but two stonecutters in the city who can do even rough carving, and they were both at work when Hallock Bros. had to do the carving of the capitals of pillars in the front of the new German M. E. church. They contracted with a firm of carvers in Pittsburgh, who sent down two men to do the work, which required special skill.

The stonecutters held that this was a violation of the compact, and insisted that the contractors enforce the \$200 fine clause on Hallock Bros. This was refused, for the reason that the work did not come in the line of stonecutting; hence the strike.

## Always for Peace.

PITTSBURGH, KAN., July 21.—President Walters this evening stated that five men representing themselves to be cowboys were placed on guard duty in Cherokee county to-day, but the sheriff of that county disarmed them. He further stated that his voice would always be for peace, and if any riot occurred it would be against his wishes.

## Situation at Weir.

WEIR CITY, KAN., July 21.—No new development has occurred to-day, but it is looked for to-morrow. None of the strip pits are working to-day, but some of Clemmon's men went back to their pit and got the remains of their property left there. This afternoon a crowd gathered and started to shafts Nos. 47 and 48 with the intention of driving out the men guarding these properties. After hanging around the mines for some time the crowd gradually dispersed.

## THOUSANDS OF TURNERS.

Milwaukee Overflowing With Them--Ten Thousand on the Ground.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 21.—Ten thousand Turners arrived in Milwaukee to-day to participate in the exercises of the National Band and Turn Festival. Fourteen special trains and steamboats unloaded big delegations.

The biggest part of the day has been spent by the visitors with the committee locating themselves for the week's sport. Denver men brought a carload of beer, but they could not take it upon the campus to compete with the men who have the license to sell. A friendly Milwaukeean tendered an empty store and in an hour it was aflame with bunting and signs of "Gut Heit," and now Rocky Mountain beer is in lively competition with that of the greatest brewery town in America. Nearly 4,000 active Turners are located on the campus connecting Shooting and Athletic Parks. Large barracks for mess and sloping purposes have been erected there.

To-night the various delegates marched from the parks to the exposition where an elaborate programme is being carried out. Governor Peck, Judge Emil Wallber and President Braun, of the Turners, and others, made speeches of welcome. The real exercises begin in the morning.

## TREND OF TRADE.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of the Business Situation.

New York, July 21.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: This week the country has withstood surprisingly well an extraordinary strain. The failure of many banks and firms have come despite the real relaxation in eastern and some western and southern money markets.

Denver banks were overthrown largely by the crazy unwisdom of the people, but in most cities statements show the banks to be in a healthy condition, and there has since been noticed more readiness to extend accommodation. Under all the conditions it is astonishing that business has been so well maintained with so little evidence of unsoundness.

At Philadelphia cash is short.

At Cincinnati money is easier. Cleveland reports iron trade wholly inactive. The failures during the past week number 467 in the United States against 163 last year and 25 in Canada against 19, two of the failures being of capital exceeding \$500,000 and 101 others of capital exceeding \$5,000 each.

## Base Ball Yesterday.

Chicago—Chicago 12, Pittsburgh 9. Earned runs, 7 and 3. Errors, 2 and 7. Hits, 13 and 10. Pitchers, Hutchison, Gumbert and Colcolough. Umpire, Hurst. Two-base hits, Parrott, Hutchison, Lyons, Ryan, Anson. Home run, Dahlen. Sacrifice hits, Dungan, 2. Large, Hutchison, Stenzel, Sargent. Stolen bases, Dahlen. Double plays, Hutchison, Kittredge, Anson. Struck out, by Hutchison 1, by Colcolough 1. Passed balls, Sargent. Base on balls, off Gumbert 4, off Hutchison 6, off Colcolough 4. Hit, Lyons. Time, 2:05.

Louisville, Ky.—Louisville, 6; Cleveland, 11. Earned runs, 5 and 7. Errors, 3 and 1. Hits, 12 and 13. Pitchers, Stratton and Young. Umpire, Lynch.

St. Louis, Mo.—St. Louis, 10; Cincinnati, 10. Earned runs, 7 and 5. Errors, 6 and 3. Hits, 17 and 12. Pitchers, Gleason, Clarkson, Parrott, Chamberlain. Umpire, McQuinn.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Brooklyn, 9; Baltimore, 8. Earned runs, 6 and 1. Errors, 7 and 4. Hits, 14 and 8. Pitchers, Haddock, Mullane and McNabb. Umpire, Ensign.

Boston, Mass.—Boston, 5; New York, 4. Earned runs, New York, 3. Errors, 3 each. Hits, 7 and 11. Pitchers, Sylvette and German. Umpire, Gaffney.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Philadelphia, 20; Washington, 4. Earned runs, 9 and 2. Errors, 1 each. Hits, 20 and 7. Pitchers, Keefe and Graff. Umpire, Snyder.

Why do you buy a poor article when you can get the best in the market for the same money? The Wheeling Bakery's Bread is not only far superior to all others, but you get one-half more for the same money. Please notice that their seal is on each loaf you buy.

## ASKED TO RESIGN.

The Entire Faculty of the University is Bounced.

## THE REMEDY FOR DISSENSIONS

Among Them is a General Cleaning Out and Reconstruction, and the Board of Regents So Decides--The Action Taken Without the Ogden Matter Being Brought to a Trial. Prof. Ogden's Chair, However, is Consolidated with Another, and His Office Thus Practically Abolished.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., July 21.—After a night of unrest and conjecture the regents met this morning at 10 o'clock to take up the trial of Professor Ogden, as was arranged for yesterday. By a vote yesterday it had decided that the newspaper reporters should be allowed to be present, but a decidedly nervous feeling was manifest at the opening of the meeting and the first move was to begin a fight for an executive session. Some urged that it would be better for them to consult among themselves for a time. A motion was made that the trial be postponed until 2 p. m.; others strongly urged that the board was an open court, and that unless some of the parties were not ready for the trial, it should take the case up immediately and hear the testimony. Three members were in favor of a full and thorough investigation in every case.

Those in favor of postponing the trial strongly held their ground and finally a vote was taken, the motion being supported by a vote of seven out of the thirteen. The word went around that this was a Turner movement, and that it showed how the board stood. Considerable expectation and excitement prevailed. Some matters of business were then taken up, but with little manifestation of a business spirit by the board. Then Mr. Russell moved a secret session and reporters and all had to go. It was urged that it was important that the board have a talk with itself. The motion carried by a repulsion of the former vote of seven.

Secret conferences and caucuses were going on in every part of the room. Several members declared that they thought there would never be a trial and that the first move would be to request the resignation of the entire faculty. The board clearly showed that it feared an investigation, as it would cast a reflection upon their action when they elected some members of the faculty to their positions. Some were log rolled into their positions without any particular qualifications or previous preparation. It was urged that an investigation would only cast reflection on the university and on all concerned, and that the best way to do would be to avoid it all.

## ASKED TO RESIGN.

The board remained in executive session till 12:30 and then came forth to announce the result. A motion, with a preamble to the effect that there existed in the faculty an internal disorder which could not be reached in any other way, was then made that the entire faculty be requested to hand in their resignations. The motion was put and carried. Great excitement prevailed when this announcement was made. There were a great many nervous looking faces among the ex-members of the faculty, but a great many of them were heard to remark that they were glad it was so, and that they felt better than they did an hour before. This procedure did away with the trial and left a great many ex-students in town without any employment.

A committee was appointed to recast the courses and preparations were made for a general renovation. The committee went to its work immediately after dinner. The board assembled at 2:15, and prepared official notices which were served the professors by the janitor. In a short time the resignations commenced coming in, and to give time for them all to be received, the board took a recess for one hour.

## CUTTING DOWN THE FORCE.

At 5 o'clock the board reassembled and the committee appointed to recast the courses announced that it was ready to report. The first statement was that they believed it expedient to reduce the number of professors in the institution from eighteen to fourteen. To accomplish this purpose they recommended the following combinations:

First. That the chairs of metaphysics and English literature be thrown together.

Second. That both chairs of engineering and the chair of mathematics be so thrown together that two men may teach all the mathematics given in the institution.

Third. That the chair of agriculture and the chair of chemistry and physics be thrown together.

Fourth. That the ancient languages be taught by two professors instead of three. The first recommendation was adopted by the board by a vote of six to seven. The second recommendation was downed after a warm discussion. The third recommendation was lost on the same grounds as the second and the fourth was not decided.

The committee claimed that they thought that after the adoption of the above changes the work could be easily done by four less men. An extensive discussion of the propriety of giving more work and reducing the number of men was then taken up, and the board adjourned till 9 to-morrow.

## Steamship News.

New York, July 21.—Arrived, Britannic, Liverpool; Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg; Suevia, Hamburg; Paris, Southampton.

Boston, July 21.—Arrived, Prussian, Glasgow.

A negro was lynched at Branford, Fla., for an assault on a nine-year-old girl. He confessed the crime.

## Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, fair, warmer, southwest winds.

THE TRIP TO NEW YORK YESTERDAY.